is not so severe. They should be used from ten to thirty grains to the ounce, either together or separately. For the disease involving the general surface, bathing in warm water is well spoken of, followed by (where the patches are few and not inflamed) chrysarobin in liquor guttæ-perchæ or tar in collodion, twenty grains to the ounce. Unna's compound chrysarobin ointment is praised. It consists of chrysarobin, 5 parts; salicylic acid, 2 parts; ichthyol, 3 parts; petrolatum, 90 parts. The four internal remedies recommended as being the most valuable are arsenic, potassium iodide, sodium salicylate, and thyroid gland. Caution is given against employing the last-named. It should be reserved for grave cases, and should be used with caution.

Results in Lupus with Koch's New Tuberculin.—O. LASSAR (*Dermatologische Zeitschrift*, 1897, Bd. iv.) treated five cases of lupus vulgaris which were probably benefited by this mode of treatment. The injections were borne without any local reaction. The writer recommends further trial of the remedy, justified by the results obtained thus far.

Tuberculous Lesions in Erythematous Lupus.—AUDRY (*Annales de Dermatologie et de Syphiligraphie*, 1897, No. 5) reports a second case of erythematous lupus in which lesions presenting the histological features of tubercle were found. The case was one of erythematous lupus of the face, perfectly typical in character, observed in a young woman, twenty-seven years of age. The lesions found were quite characteristic, anatomically, of tubercle, but were few in number, it being necessary to examine a large number of sections to find them. Tubercle bacilli were sought for without success. In spite of the absence of bacilli the reporter believes the case to be new proof of the tuberculous nature of ordinary erythematous lupus.

Trophoneurotic Eruption of the Extremities Resembling Dermatitis Repens.—FRÈCHE (*Annales de Dermatologie et de Syphiligraphie*, 1897, No. 5), at a séance of the Société Française de Dermatologie et de Syphiligraphie, reported a case of disease of the hands recalling the *dermatitis repens* of Crocker. The patient was a man, forty-two years of age, apparently in good health, who for eight months had suffered from an affection which had commenced upon the right thumb as a brownish spot upon the nail, without apparent cause. A few days later the skin about the insertion of the nail became red and swollen, pus formed beneath the nail, loosening it and the surrounding epidermis. The disease spread gradually to the palm, invading the entire thenar eminence. Other nails became diseased at short intervals, first the little finger, then the index, the ring-finger, and lastly the middle finger. Some time after, similar lesions appeared upon the left hand. At time of reporting the case the entire palm of the right hand and the fingers were deprived of epidermis, forming a large excoriated plaque. The skin was deep red, smooth, and sprinkled with flat miliary pustules filled with thick yellow pus, and oozing abundantly. The lesion was sharply defined, being surrounded by a well-marked border of loosened and macerated epidermis some millimetres in width. Upon the dorsal surface of the hand the patches only extended about one and a half centimetres beyond the nail-folds, which were swollen and painful, and of a bright-red color. All the

nails of the right hand had fallen, and flexion of the fingers was difficult and painful.

Lupus Vulgaris Treated by Means of the Roentgen Rays.—SCHIFF (*Archiv für Dermatologie und Syphilis*, Bd. xl., Heft 2 and 3) reported at a session of the Vienna Dermatological Association two cases of lupus vulgaris treated by means of the cathode-ray, with noteworthy result. The first case was a fourteen-year-old girl who had had a lupus of the skin of the left forearm since the age of three. In 1891 she had been treated in Billroth's clinic with Koch's tuberculin, without result. The diseased parts were exposed to the rays daily for two hours at a time. On the tenth day the first reaction appeared; the exposed parts became red and swollen, especially about the lupous infiltrate, an abundant secretion trickling out from beneath the crusts. In the following days the crusts fell off spontaneously, and the diseased parts appeared as shallow, indolent, sharply-limited ulcerated surfaces surrounded by a rosy halo. Under continuance of the treatment the ulcers became clean and granulating, pin-head sized, wart-like structures appearing upon the bottom. At the height of the reaction—upon the nineteenth day—the treatment was interrupted. Upon the following days the above-mentioned wart-like structures fell out, leaving sharp-cut losses of substance as if made with a punch. The lupous nodules scattered about in the cicatrices upon the forearm showed a rosy areola similar to the ulcerating lesions; they became swollen, and nodules became visible where none had been noticed previous to exposure to the rays. Some days later the epidermis of the hand and forearm came off, and the nodules fell out. Cicatrization now began and proceeded in the beginning in a normal manner, but later proceeded much more slowly, so that at the end of two months and a half it was not yet completed. On the flexor side of the forearm, where the rays were prevented from reaching the skin by the bones, the lupous infiltrate remained unchanged. The second case, one of lupus in the region of the larynx, reacted in the same manner as the first.

Seborrhœic Eczema upon a Cicatrix.—AUDRY (*Annales de Dermatologie et de Syphiligraphie*, 1897, No. 5), at a meeting of the Société Française de Dermatologie et de Syphiligraphie, reported a case of so-called seborrhœic eczema occurring in a young man, twenty-three years of age, upon a cicatrix the result of a burn in infancy. The occurrence of this disease upon a surface where the sebaceous and sudoriparous glands had been destroyed for years is held by the author to be strongly corroborative of the opinion, which he had previously maintained, that the affection known as seborrhœic eczema is neither a seborrhœa nor an eczema. As the result of experiments made with this case, he concludes that so-called seborrhœic eczema is auto-inoculable.

Lepra in Holland and Her Colonies.—T. B. VAN DORT (*Dermatologische Zeitschrift*, 1897, Bd. iv.) states that Holland contains about thirty lepers, all of these cases having contracted the disease in the colonies. In the West Indies, at the leper asylum of Curaçoa, there were nineteen lepers in 1896, while on the islands of St. Eustasius and St. Martin, there were seventeen lepers among 5900 inhabitants.